EL PASO HERALD Established April, 1881. The El Paso Heraid includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Telegram, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWSP. PUBLISHERS' ASSOC.

Entered at the El Paso Postoffice for Transmission at Second Class Rates. Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

HERALD TELEPHONES.

TERMS OF SIBSCRIPTION.

Daily Herald, per month, 50c; per year, \$7. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2.

The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort
Bliss and Towne. Texas, and Cludad Juarez, Mexico, at 50 cents a month.

A subscriber desiring the address on his paper changed will please state
in his communication both the old and the new address.

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The Water Question Again

"It is beyond question that neither the present company nor any other company acquiring the properties upon just, fair, and reasonable terms, can make the extensions and improvements required by the city ordinances, furnish the city and its residents with an adequate supply of water, maintain the properties in the proper condition, and realize a just and fair compensation for its risk, expenditure, labor, and responsibility, under the existing rates.

"Every, item has been carefully considered, and the master believes and so recommends, that the sum of \$965.128 should be held as the present value of the property for rate making purposes; and if it should be provided that the further sum of \$442,736 shall be expended to enable the company to comply with the requirements of the city ordinances, and furnish to the city and its residents an adequate supply of mesa water, the master further recommends that the value for rate making purposes be fixed at \$1,407.864.

"The conclusion of the master is that the rate should be so fixed as that the company will realize annually upon its earnings the sum of \$225,000 upon an estimated value of \$1,467.864.

"If the city does not desire to acquire the property of the company at its

estimated value of \$1,407,864."

"If the city does not desire to acquire the property of the company at its reasonable value, then it should put the company in a position to furnish the public with an adequate supply of mesa water, and to meet its engagements. No good can result to the public from driving the company to the wait."

X-GOVERNOR JOSEPH D. SAYERS, generally reputed to be a good lawyer and an able man of affairs, thus in his report as master to judge Maxey of the federal court, expresses his deliberate conclusions as to the most important and fundamental matters involved in the proceedings of the city against the water company. During the hearing hundreds of pages of testimony were taken and a great mass of documentary evidence was filed with the testimony. The master has made an exhaustive study of the entire situation, and the result of this hearing, taken in connection with the examinations and deliberations of the

two local water commissions, ought to satisfy any open minded citizen that the facts in this water case have all been made easily accessible and available for the formation of sound individual judgments. The thorough investigation conducted by the master as to the actual value

of the water company's property brings him to the conclusion that the property is worth for rate making purposes \$965,000. A number of deductions have been made in reaching this estimate that would in the minds of many El Pasoans justify an even higher valuation; for instance, the land owned by the water company on the mesa is valued at only \$100 per acre, although everybody knows that land cannot be bought at any such price in that vicinity. The value of the shaft well and equipment, however, has been included by the master, although the well is not yet producing part of the municipal supply.

In view of the master's report, which in the nature of things must be regarded by the public as wholly impartial, it becomes even more apparent that a mistake was made in not accepting the proposition, acceptable to the water company, to purchase at \$927,000, \$477,000 in the form of long time bonds resting not upon the credit of the city but upon the property itself, and the balance. \$450,000, in 15 annual instalments at 4 percent interest,

While the master doubts the power of the court under the circumstances to raise the rates for water under the receivership, no question can be raised as to the right of the city, in agreement with the company, to grant an increase of rates by amending the franchise ordinance and contract.

The city's position appears to be that it demands the literal enforcement of the contract, while denying, or seeming to deny, the only means by which the contract can be carried out. The master is satisfied, as his report shows, that the company cannot under present rates, raise the necessary \$442,000 to extend and improve the plant. The paragraphs quoted at the beginning of this article cover this ground briefly and clearly,

The city, of course, has the right to declare the franchise void for non-compliance with the contract; but it does not appear that the city would be in any

better condition to cope with the problem then than it is now. On the contrary, the company could go ahead and fix rates to suit itself without an agreement with the city. Talk of an independent competing plant built with public money is idle. There can be no municipal ownership in this city at the present time without taking the existing plant into account. As a community we insist upon an abundance of pure water and that is right;

but we ought to be willing to pay what the water is worth. Whatever conclusion is finally reached, the welfare of the city as a whole must of course be placed above every other consideration; but the city cannot benefit itself by refusing to consider the rights of its public service corporations or others with whom it has dealings. Fair play and equity in this case will ultimately benefit every person in the city, even though a truly equitable settlement may at first appear burdensome. The master quotes with approval the declaration of the Wisconsin railroad

"If the ra'es of public utilities are kept at so low a point as to offer no chances of any kind for any returns to the owners above those which are absolutely necessary to keep the plant running, it is also almost certain that all progress in these industries will be greatly retarded, and that the interests of the public will be less well served in the end than if a more liberal policy had been adopted. Industries generally, including corporations, should be fairly treated. States or communities which do not do this will soon have occasion to realize that they are pursuing the wrong policy.

The master reiterates his conviction that the rates at present are too low, saying, "The city insists upon its contract with the company, though it appears to be unquestioned that the company cannot discharge its obligation to the city under its contract because of its inability to raise money under the present rates."

Ultimately-and it should come in the near future-regardless of what settlement may be reached with the water company, the city should independently construct a service with large mains and high pressure for the business district and possibly the whole town south of Missouri street, this independent system to be furnished with water from the river wells, not for domestic use, but for fire, sprinkling, flushing sewers, parks, etc. This water could be produced and distributed at small proportionate cost, and the mesa supply would probably under such circumstances prove adequate for a great many years for the domestic requirements of the whole city as well as for the care of private and public parks and sprinkling north of Missouri street.

This plan should be adopted without delay whether the mesa plant be continued under private or public ownership. This would be cooperation, not com-

The auxiliary plant as proposed would not be very costly to instal, and it would give the city much needed fire protection as well as relieving the drain on

The merchants of Dallas have never missed making an annual trade excursion. The excursion this year has 120 participants. El Paso should run a trade excursion every fall or spring to some portion of her trade territory. The advertising value is incalculable in addition to the direct returns that come as a result of opening up new trade territory.

The Washington government has given the Mexican representatives renewed assurances that work on the Rio Grande irrigation project will proceed without undue delay. Mexico has been bringing much pressure to bear through diplomatic channels and fortunately for this valley we have enlisted in our behalf in Washington, not only the reclamation service and our congressional representatives, but also the state department and the department of justice, and the nation's chief executive, all of whom are concerned in carrying out in letter and spirit the treaty with Mexico, which is the supreme law.

The generous and timely donation by the board of county commissioners and the city government toward the "Save the Babies" fund insures the successful inauguration of the project and its continuance during the summer months. The \$715 now available will suffice to carry on the work for several months at least. and with this splendid impetus, the contributions from outside sources should be prompt and generous enough to insure the continuance of the work, at least unfil

TNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

HE railway station in our town is seedy, commonplace and plain; yet scores of people rustle down and gather there to meet each train. The waiting room is bleak and bare, a place of never-ending din; yet fifty loafers gather there each day to see the train come in. The station agent's life is sad; the loafers made it grim and gray; they drive the poor man nearly mad, for they

THE DEPOT

are always in the way. The passengers can only soh as they their townward way begin, for they must struggle through the mob that's there to see the train come in. The men who have their work to do are hindered in a bundred ways; in vain they weep and ery out "Shoo!"

they can't disperse the loafing jays. These loafers alor aim, than just to see the train come in. I've traveled east, I've traveled west, and every station in the land appears to have its loaferfest, its lazy, idle, useless band; I know the station loafer well; he has red stubble on his chin; he has an ancient, fishlike smell; he lives to see the train come in. Oh, Osler, get your shloroform, and fill your glass syringe again, and come and try to make things warm for those who bother busy men! For loafers, standing in the way, when standing is a yellow sin! For those who gather, day by day, to see a one-horse train come in!

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Was Mason

(From The Herald of this date, 1896) Years Ago

TEXAS EDITORS ARRIVE. NEW CITY COUNCIL MEETS Today

omorrow morning by acting president The new city council met last night, the citizens of Juarez.

The matter of renewing the water franchise was to have been taken up but owing to the absence of alderman Stewart it was laid over. Bogus silver dollars are being ex-

tensively circulated in El Paso, Chief Frank Powers, of the fire department, has requested that business men be careful regarding permitting trash to lie in the alleys as there may be some danger from the fireworks The women of the editorial party will men at the Y. M. C. A.

The Texas editors arrived this morn-ing, 60 of them coming in on the T. P. club Tuesday night while the men are The association will be called to order enjoying a McGinty blowout. The Texas editors will be entertained at the Juarez custom house Monday by

> The fire department made a practice run last night and will give an exhibition in honor of the newspapermen. The delinquent city tax list will be ready for presentation to the city coun-

> cll next Friday.
>
> A union meeting of the Methodist churches is to be held this evening. Presiding elder Corbin preached at the Chihuahua mission on South Campbeil street this morning. This afternoon

MEXICAN AMBASSAUUR SPEAKS AT DEDICATION OF WASHINGTON BUILDING

(Continued From Page One.)

held the actual ceremonies attending discussed; some have considered it as an imwho delivered the formal opening address, in his capacity of chairman of the governing board of the Interna-Bureau of American Republics. Director John Barrett made a statement | ideas and aspirations among the Amdescriptive of the building and the work | erlean republics tendering to foster corof the Bureau, while Albert Kelsey, of the Philadelphia firm of Kelsey and Cret, who designed the beautiful structare, told of its architectural features.

Mexican Ambasandor Speaks. Senator Root, who was secretary of state when Mr. Carnegle conceived the ed to by Senor Don Francisco Leon de behalf of the Latin American diplomatic corps. Mr. Carnegie delivered a characof cable messages from the presidents gratulating Mr. Carnegie and the Bureau of American Republics, upon the completion of the great work and then president Taft added his tribute in his speech of about half an hour in

Peace Tree Planted. Just preceding the benediction by right reverened bishop Harding, which concluded the afternoon exercises, occurred one of the most unique and inpresident Taft and Mr. Carnegie jointly planted a "Peace Tree" in the patio, or

bureau and the director will give a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carlegie, which will be attended by the and to resident, the diplomatic corps, and officers of the army and navy in full unione of the most brilliant functions of and are elements of our own progress. the social season. The music will be provided by the Marine band. Costly Bullding.

The new home of the bureau repreents the expenditures of one million dollars, of which sum Mr. Carnegie conrepublics the remainder. It is described by the best critics of architecture and construction, as one of the most artistic official buildings in the world.

Mexico's Representative. Expressing the hope that the dedicaon of the new building may be the starting point of a new era of greater mutual esteem among the nations of

Latin republic, said. "This is a great day for our America, tice and love.

The victory of Pence. "The presence, on this solemn occasion, of the illustrious president of the to accept the invitation that the govimportance which the American government and people attach to the victory though we lived in the midst of an ideal devoted to the noblest of purposes. umanity, far above all destructive pas-

"The Latin republics of this hemiphere who so cordially accepted the

ernational event which Washington tensity of material ife, proclaim, at the Columbia, besides his service as Amerhad witnessed in many years, was di-same time, their love for the lofty vided in two parts; in the afternoon were ideals of the higher standards of life. "Owing to the political and economthe formal dedication, when impressive | ical scope generally attributed to Panspeeches were made by eminent officials Americanism, its fundamental idea has and individuals. The ceremonies were been earnestly discussed; some have the rest have considered it as an im-

possible Utopia. Meaning of Pan-American "But, when we mean by Pan-Americinism that community of sentiment, of creasing the respect for the rights of others; when these aspirations, in materializing, in no wise impair the es- of American republics, but it was reproject of erecting this building, de- erty, independence and equality before livered an address, which was respond- the law of the states-then, indeed, we should joyfully celebrate the completion

la Barra, the Mexican ambassador, in of the bome devoted to such principles. This is the sound Pan-Americanism which has inspired our international conteristic address. There were rendings ferences in their work of harmony and has caused this magnificent palace to rise up, white as the flag of peace, minds of those who conceived the idea thus made a reality. It rests on its solld foundation, as firm as the love of the motherland and of justice existing

in each of our countries.

"This Pan-Americanism which should be interpreted as a doctrine of love. cannot be expounded in an aggressive form or with exasperating exclusiveness. The brotherly feeling which brings us our affections towards those nations who have contributed with their high Tonight the governing board of the standards of civilization, by their good examples and with their live elements of progres to our material advancement the improvement of our intellectual faculties. Their blood is mixed with ours; their capital, their industries, form. Altogether it is expected to be and their artistic culture, have been, "This mutual understanding, ever increasing among the republics of America, will contribute to reciprocal esteem and, at the same time, serve to

overcome certain prejudices which still

exist in some of our countries. The National Unity. "You Anglo-Saxons, who with you wonderful powers of assimilation, have maintained and strengthened your national unity, not only through currents of immigration, which have brought from northern and western Europe elements like those brought to your shores by the first colonists of New England. but also with other elements of entirely this hemisphere, merging their differ- different races who come from other ences in a common ideal of peace, jus- lands to your own rich free country in tice and progress, senor Francisco L. de search of a sure and happy futurela Barra, ambassador from Mexico to you. Anglo-Saxons, and we, who have the United States, speaking for the peopled the Latin American republics, have been separated-more than by geographical distances-rather by feelwhen the might of right, gathering its lings that are bound completely to disappear-since they have been gradually noble ideal, strengthens a useful doing as commerce has brought the institution and tenders a new token of races nearer together. This has made hope and encouragement to those who it evident that-rising above certain instruggle for the mastery of peace, jus- herent deficiencies of human nature. there exist solid qualites in individuals and nations which are well worthy of esteem and admiration

"In praising this work of concord and justice which draws nearer toerning board of the International gether two great races, not to antagerning board of the international gether two great races, not to antag- a grand and solemn assembly. May within their power toward the fulfilhonor to send him, is significant of the the better mutual understanding and esteem, we cannot forget the name of in the sense of real progress clearly ap the great philanthropist who has so won this day, a victory whose high magnificently and practically contributmoral meaning makes us forget for a ed to its realization. It is needless to moment the disappointments in our mention his name; it is in our hearts followed, as it is said of the aernonaut, daily strife and gives us courage to go and minds and we well know how to apon working, believing and hoping as preciate the generous impulse of a life

International Peace. "It is said of Michael Angelo that not ace where the mural decoration was being finished by a painter from Urbino, es of erecting the building we dedicate he took a piece of charcoal and drew proof of their spiendid vigor and in-

J. Haskir LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS' HOME OF PEACE DEDICATED IN WASHINGTON THE new building of the Inter- | azines printed in the world. It is pub

Under Twenty-One Flags

antional Bureau of the Amer-ican republics will be dedicated in Washington today. This building will be the home of the bureau which represents a union of twenty-one reublican nations of the new world, bound together by common consent, without treaty obligation, to work for the advancement of peace, friendship and commerce in the new world. The building itself is one of the most beautiful structures of the national capital and is worthy to rank among the high-est achievements of architectural art in the 20th century. It is thoroughly American expressing in white marble the highest artistic ideals of the Amer-

lcan peoples, both north and south, and acknowledging no debt to Europe ex-cept that it claims a legitimate share the bureau. Three years ago less than 10 of the common heritage of Greek and Roman building art. It is situated in had any business with the bureau, while a commanding position in the superb now 27 percent of the membership of new Potomac park, not far from the the national legislature is actively inwhite house, under the actual shadow of the Washington monument, and is in sight of classic Arlington on the other side of the Poton Opened by Orntors,

The president of the United States, the secretary of state, the Mexican ambassador to Washington, senator Elihu Root ond Andrew Carnegle will de liver the formal addresses of the dedicatory exercises and John Barrett. the director of the bureau, will be master of ceremonies. The Interna-

tional union of American republics is a voluntary organization composed of the 21 self governing nations of the western world. It is represented in the bureau at Washington by the governing board made up of the secretary of state of the United States of America and the diplomatic representatives or the other 20 republics accredited to Washington

Director a Westerner.

Under this governing board, the affairs of the bureau are managed by John Barrett, who has the official title of director. Mr. Barrett is a typical American. Born in Vermont, he made his way through college, went to the Pacific coast as a newspaper man and then to Portland, Oregon, where he became sufficiently prominent in democratic politics to undertake a mission to Washington to advise with president Cleveland concerning the appointment of a postmaster at Portland. Mr. Cleveland was mightily impressed with the force, energy and common sense possessed by young Barrett, and he offered the young Oregonian, then but 28 years old, the position of minister to Siam. Barrett accepted the commis-sion. Since that time he has served as minister in Argentina, Panama, and ican plenipotentiary to the Pan-American-conference in Mexico, and as commissioner general of foreign affairs for the St. Louis exposition. Three years ago, on the nomination of several South American governments and the recommendation of the then secretary of state, Mr. Root, he was made director of the International Bureau of Amer-

ican republics Organized by Blaine. This Bureau was organized in 1890 as a result of the first Pan-American flowers and foliage of the tropics. conference held in Washington upon the promote friendship among the family sential right of self preservation. lib- garded as a purely sentimental concern and received but poor support from the nations it assumed to represent. Notwithstanding the great obstacles in its path, and despite the indifference managed to blaze the way fr a consid-

erable and monumental work. Cemeated by Root. When Mr. Root, representing the United States, made his visit to the Latin-American republics in 1906, he found the time ripe for bringing about a closer union of all the American nations for the conservation of mutual interests. Upon his return to Washington Mr. Barrett was placed in charge of the bureau as director, and, without reflection upon the ability or industry Barrett took up his duties truthfully may be said to be the day on which the bureau took its place as a factor in the international life of the western

Three years ago the Bureau found difficulty in disposing of 50,000 pieces of literature in the space of a year, and bulletin were destroyed because no one could be found to read them. Now tributed annually, and not one piece is sent out except in response to a defi- this magnificent palace of peace;

The monthly bulletin, which was then tics printed in four languages, now has developed into one of the most interesting and artistic monthly mag-

lished in English for the English-speaking countries, in Portuguese for the Portuguese, in Spanish for the Spanish, and in French for the French. It is proteresting. Its quality is proved by the fact that copies no longer are given away, but that subscribers must pay prise." \$2 a year for the periodical. Correspondence Large.

By

Frederic

Three years ago the total corres pondence of the Bureau amounted to less than 800 letters a month, while last year the record never fell below 8,000 a month. In 1907 fewer than 400 manufacturing concerns depended regularly upon this bureau for information, where as now more than 4,000 concerns regularly receives business information from terested in the institution. Moreover, carefully tabulated statistics prove that \$52,000,000 of trade between North and South America is traceable directly to the efforts of the bureau. How much more there is that cannot be traced it is impossible to say, but it undoubtedly is very large.

Has Increased Trade, It is interesting to note in this cor nection that the trade between Latin-America and the United States, imports and exports, has increased 100 percent in the past 10 years, advancing from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000. However, the United States has managed only to hold its share of the Latin-American business, as it appears that the total commerce of Latin-America with all the rest of the world has increased in the decade between 1900 and 1910 from \$1,-000,000,000 to \$2,100,000,000. These fig-ures give some hint of the immense commercial importance of this bureau which endeavors to bring the various American republics into closer relations with each other. Its equally important, but more tangible, mission in behalf of friendship and peace may not be measured in figures, but may have some expression in the exercises in Washing-

A Representative Edifice. The building itself, now being dedi-cated, is the most typical expression of American art, American business and American philanthropy anywhere to be found. Twenty-one republics, contributing in proportion to their respective populations, raised the sum of \$250,000 to erect a permanent home for the bu reau in .. ashington. To this sum drew Carnegie munificently added \$750,-000, making a million in all. As 20 of the 21 countries represented in the bureau are of Latin origin the general style of the building suggests Latin-American treatment.

Have Spanish Patio. This finds its most typical expression in the patio, or courtyard, over 50 feet square which occupies the central part of the building. In this patio is a fountain whose waters plash over a mosaic events taken from the sacred literature of the Aztecs and the Incas. Around the sides of the square are palms and carti, bougainvilles and agave; the green and scarlet, the purple and yellow

Above, on the frieze which runs motion and call of James G. Blaine. around the square are set 21 shields William E. Curtis, the renowned corcan Republics. In the summer this bureau worked in a modest fashion to patio will be roofed only by the blue canopy of heaven, as is the custom in all of the 20 Latin-American republics,

In the winter, an electric engine will apply the energy to a curious Yankee machine which will thrust out from a hiding place over this huge patio, a mit the light, but which will exclude to the only northern republic of them

interesting part of the building to the visitor, the hall of the ambassadors is its most significant feature. This is a large rectangular hall, in the classic style, finished in pure white, and having for decoration in each of its four corners the Latin word "Pax." In this hall will of any of his predecessors, the day when | lican governments of the new world, to deliberate upon questions involving the peace and prosperity of their respective nations, having always before them the significant motto to remind them that after all the chief end and business of

Reception Follows Opening The dedication of this new building on a visit to Mrs. King's mother, Mrs. oday will be followed tonight by a Graham, who is in the city from Austhousands of copies of the monthly reception in which the guests will be received by a distinguished company of diplomatists representing 21 separat 465,000 pieces of literature are dis- governments, each having an equal share in the ownership and control of the guests will march through a fover over which hangs the silken flags of a dull and gloomy volume of statis- the 21 constituent nations of the union of American republics. Tomorrow: International Humans

upon the ground of international peace of the American people with the grace making as shown in Cartago, Costa and Rica, and in The Hague, and future | soul." generations will acknowledge Knox Lauds the Work stamp of a firmly directed and nobly

"The dedication of the Palace of the erning board of the International Bu-American Republics takes place in a reau of American Republics, lauded year of special significance for Latin the work of bringing into closer rela-America. A century ago some of the tionship the republics of the americans republics of this continent declared He said: their independence and today they hasten to celebrate the centennial of in taking part in the auspic this glorious and transcendental event, mony of the dedication of the building showing, with justifiable pride the to be devoted to the cause of peace and

Starting a New Ern "Allow me, therfore, as one of the

representatives of the nations which commemorate that glorious deed, to evoke the memory of the great heroes whose effigies the guiding mind of this needed, of the earnest and unselfish monument has gathered together in the purpose of the government and people principal gallery of this building as in of the United States, to do all that a grand and solemn assembly. tions of America whose rapid evolution pears to the eye of those who study life from a lofty standpoint permitting the great trail of their onward march to be who on rising in the air views the great imposed by outward forces. Their pricurrents of the ocean.

gentlemen, that the dedication of the development and prosperity of each is Palace of the American Republics may in harmony with the advancement of finding Raphsel in the Borghesse Pal- be the starting point of a new era of the rest. Rarely has the seed been greater mutual esteem, ever more and sown and the tree matured within the more hearty among the nations of this lifetime of a single generation. hemisphere, merging their differences oday, share—as shown by this act—in, on the wall his own head which showed in a common ideal of peace, justice and tion we take part today has been ex the fraternal sentiment of the American his rival that the great artist had been progress in the same manner where the ceptionally favored. The reason of its

elegance of the Latin-American

The secretary of state, Philander C. Knox chairman ex-officio of the gov-

"I feel that I am especially privileged moral and material progress they have good will between the republics of Latin America.' It is more than a privilege, it is a duty incumbent on me to voice the sympathy of the United States in the great work walch it is the mission of the International Bureau American republics to accomplish and to give renewed assurance, if such be

"The great movements of the people of the earth looking to closer association and truer kinship are often slow of realization. Such movements from within. They are not arbitrarily mary impulse is the growing conviction "Let us earnestly hope, ladies and of neighboring communities that the

"The movement in whose confirma-

a century ago when the colonists of Spanish America established free communities, from the Rie Grande to Cape Horn, following their northern brethren of the United States, and the peo ples of that vast domain, from being dependents of a common motherland. became fellowworkers in the building up of a scheme of kindred sovereign-

Rapid Growth of Unity.

"Many of those among us were witnesses of the birth of the Pan-American dea in the First International Conference of American Republics held in this capital 20 years ago. We have watched solicitude. From the first the people of fusely illustrated and is intensely in- the United States, through their government and congress, have lent and effective aid to the great enter-

MAIL TRANSFER DELAYS

FAST PASSENGER TRAIN Southern Pacific train No. 9, from the ast, was held at the union station Tuesday morning for an hour and 37 minutes, owing to a mix-up in the mail arriving from Mexico on the train of the National Railways of Mexico, No. 9 left for the west at 9:07 o'clock.

G. H. MACHINISTS OBTAIN

3 CENT PER HOUR INCREASE The machinists of the G. H. will get an increase of 3 cents per hour begin-ning with May 1, making the rate 46 cetts per hour. The wage scale was agreed upon at the conference at Hous-

TRAIN SERVICE ON NEW

TUCUMCARI & MEMPHIS Tucumcari, N. M., April 26,-The Tuumcarr & Memphis railroad will commence running trains on May 8. chedule has been prepared to go into effect on that date

LOW RATE TO MEXICO.

The National Railways of Mexico will grant a round trip rate of one fare plus a third to the Shriners of El Paso who desire to attend the Masonic celebration at Chihuahus, provided as many as thirteen compose the party. The Shriners will leave El Paso on the afternoon of April 29.

INCREASE GRADING ALLOWANCE. The Kansas City Mexico & Orient railroad has increased the monthly alowance for grading work in the Sierra Madres westward from the present ter-minus. Sanchez station, and the force of workmen has been correspondingly increased.

DESCRIPTIVE BOOK ISSUED. "Around the Circle," a description of the Colorado rockles, is being distrib-uted in pamphlet form, finely illustrated by the passenger department of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

ENGINES REPAIRED

G. H. passenger engine No. 290 left the shops after having been thoroughly overhauled. Freight engine No. 807 was sent out Tuesday.

G. H. Allen, car inspector of the G. H., as moved into his new home at No. 1516 North Campbell street. John Wilcox has been appointed agent

ABOUT RAILROAD PEOPLE.

nd operator of the Southwestern at pavement portraying mythological Courtland, Ariz, vice A. P. Glendenning. resigned.

Otto Hon, traveling auditor of the Harvey system, was in the city Tues-

Jim Sullivan, said to be the oldest fireman in El Paso, went west Tuesday morning as guard for the Wells-Fargo express company, in charge of a arge quantity of silver.

W. C. McCormick, general agent of the S. P. at El Paso, has returned from

Col. J. P. Hughes, general baggage agent of the Texas & Pacific, arrived in afternoon.

J. C. Travis, trainmaster of the National Railways of Mexico at Chihuahua, spent Tuesday in El Paso and Juarez.
D. E. Lenoir, a machinist at the G. H, shops, will leave soon for a vacation at his old home at McComb, Miss. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Lenoir. L. L. Marshall, a roundhouse machin st of the G. H., has returned from

Mrs. Tom Wise, the wife of Tom Wise machinist at the G. H. shops, is rapidly recovering from the operation which Mrs. Fred Hogan, wife of Fred Hogan,

oldest engineer on the G. H., in point of service, will leave soon for a visit in California coast cities. G. W. Fitzgerald, master mechanis at

the G. H. shops, has returned from Houston. Superintendent F. B. King, of the western division of the Southwestern.

TREE MOVING PICTURES At Chamber of Commerce, 8 p. m. May 4. Everybody invited.

WITH The Exchanges

From Galveston (Texas) Tribune. Missouri is hot after the packers. It will be remembered the it was Mi souri that did a fc . things to the oil octopus.

HAS IT COME TO THIS?

From Globe (Ariz.) Silver Belt. The Salt river valley, rays the Phoenix Republican, will have the finest irrigation system in the world. Not if probilition carries.

EL PASO TO DIVIDE IT. From Douglas (Ariz.) International, The result of the visit of the Demons in El Paso plainly shows that Douglas is to have a prominent plac- on the Arizona baseball map again this year.

NOT A QUESTION HERE

From Beaumont (Texas) Daily Journal. The people of El Paso are trying to figure as to whether they are in Mexico or the United States, because of the fact that a sudden cut off of the river has to all appearances taken a big slice off the Texas side.

From Mesa (Aria.) Free Pr In Texas the poll tax is \$1.75 per year. of which \$1 goes to the school fund. Even at this low rate, the El Paso Herald says that some very mean men object to paying it. Probably there are men who have never learned to read, and hence see no use for maintaining

At Chamber of Commerce, 8 p. m. May 4. Everyhody invited